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CALL FOR WORK TO BEGIN ON RADIOLOGICAL WEAPONS TREATY

LD181149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[K. Olgin article: "Important Initiative"]

[Text] The reaching of bilateral understanding on banning radiological weapons was confirmed with satisfaction during the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Vienna. On 10 July the Soviet Union and the United States submitted to the Disarmament Committee a proposal on the main elements of a treaty to ban the development, manufacture, stockpiling and use of these weapons.

The term "radiological weapons" means the use of radioactive materials which are not produced by a nuclear explosion to inflict casualties or cause damage through radioactive radiation. Byproducts formed during the operation of nuclear power station reactors are used for their manufacture. As a rule these consist of a mixture of isotopes which differ in terms of their activity and their half-lives.

The first references to radiological weapons began to appear in the press soon after the atomic bomb was developed and used in combat by the United States. At the end of the forties a UN list of kinds of mass destruction weapon already included those "in which radioactive substances are used."

Reports have begun to appear in recent years on the new potential for using and enhancing the effectiveness of radiological weapons. The rapid development of the nuclear power industry and the accumulation of large stocks of radioactive materials have created conditions facilitating their manufacture in many countries. As the foreign press notes, more than 50 countries which have nuclear reactors could now organize the manufacture of radioactive substances for military purposes. According to foreign sources more sophisticated means of delivering radiological weapons and more sophisticated designs of them--special models of aerial bombs, missile warheads, mines, shells and various scattering devices--have also appeared.

Since the beginning of the sixties the question of banning radiological weapons has been discussed at various international forums. It was first raised by the Soviet Union in 1962. This question has subsequently been discussed repeatedly at the United Nations and in the Disarmament Committee. However, no specific decisions have been reached.

In 1975 the Soviet Union submitted a proposal to ban the development and manufacture of new kinds of mass destruction weapons and new systems of such weapons. The draft agreement which was presented also cited nonexplosive radiological devices which function with the use of radioactive materials.

Bilateral talks between the USSR and the United States on banning the development, manufacture, stockpiling and use of new kinds of mass destruction weapons have been underway in Geneva for 2 years. In the context of these talks agreement was also reached on the main elements of a treaty to ban radiological weapons, and these have now also been submitted to the Disarmament Committee.

The Soviet-U.S. joint initiative proposes that the signatory states of a future treaty pledge not to develop, produce, stockpile nor in any other way acquire, posses or use radiological weapons. At the same time it proposes that a future treaty's provisions should in no way hinder the peaceful utilization of sources of radioactive radiation or affect the principles and norms of international law applying to such utilization.

Great attention is devoted in the submitted proposal to questions connected with monitoring, which must provide a reliable guarantee of the conscientious implementation by the signatory states of their adopted commitments. Any state which suspects a violation by any other state could apply to the Security Council, which would carry out the appropriate investigation. A consultative committee, to which all the signatories of a future treaty could appoint their own representatives, would be created in order to elicit the factual circumstances. It is proposed that a treaty would be of indefinite duration.

The Soviet-U.S. joint document has evoked a positive response. The world public expects the Disarmament Committee to begin work without delay on the wording of the treaty. This will make it possible to release it in the shortest time for signing by all the world's states. Its conclusion would eliminate yet another kind of mass destruction weapon. Thus, a new step would be taken toward curbing the arms race and toward disarmament.

INITIATIVE AIMS TO PREVENT EMERGENCE OF RADIOLOGICAL ARMS

LD171313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Text] Geneva, 10 July TASS--Today the USSR and the United States submitted to the Disarmament Committee a jointly agreed proposal aimed at banning one of the new types of mass-destruction weapons--radiological weapons. As is known, the decision to take this initiative in the committee was taken at the meeting in Vienna between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter. In the Soviet-U.S. communique the leaders of the two states "confirmed with satisfaction the achievement of bilateral accord on the main elements of a ban on the development, production, stockpiling and employment of radiological weapons."

The USSR has consistently advocated that practical steps be taken to prevent scientific and technical progress being used to create new types of mass-destruction weapons.

In 1975 L.I. Brezhnev, on behalf of the Soviet Union, advanced the important proposal that "states--and first and foremost the major powers--conclude an agreement banning the development of new types of mass-destruction weapons and new systems of such weapons."

Discussion of the Soviet proposal at various international forums, including the United Nations, showed it to be a timely and a valid one and indicated which specific types of weapons could be the subject of an immediate ban. This is fully applicable to radiological weapons. Indeed the scale of the destructive effect of this type of weapon on people and on the environment would be comparable with the consequences of using nuclear weapons.

In his statement, V. Israelyan, the USSR representative on the Disarmament Committee, stressed that the two countries' joint initiative is aimed at preventing the emergence of any radiological weapons, which if used would result in massive human casualties and would have grave consequences for mankind. A. Fisher, the U.S. representative on the committee, pointed out the real danger of such weapons being created in many countries.

The Soviet-U.S. document submitted has had a broad, positive response. Spokesmen for the committee's member states stress that this proposal is a good basis for reaching agreement on an international treaty which would rule out the possibility of the future emergence of radiological weapons.

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

DELEGATIONS BEGIN ARRIVING FOR GENEVA REFUGEE CONFERENCE

SRV Delegation's Arrival

LD181142 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

["Delegation of Socialist Republic of Vietnam arrives in Geneva"--TASS headlines]

[Text] Geneva, July 18, TASS--A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Deputy Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Phan Hien today arrived here to take part in the Geneva international conference on the discussion of the problem of refugees and internees in Indochina. At the Geneva airport, Phan Hien made a statement in which he stressed that the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam came to the conference being motivated by the spirit of good will, cooperation and the intention to make an active and constructive contribution to the success of the conference.

The head of the Vietnamese delegation stressed that as United Nations General Secretary Kurt Waldheim already said, the Geneva conference must deal only with the humanitarian aspects of the refugee problem.

If attacks on the policy of other states are made at the conference, then the conference might be useless and even have dangerous consequences, Phan Hien went on.

We wish the successful settlement of the refugee problem more than anybody else, Phan Hien said. We are prepared to promote constructively the solution of this problem. Answering questions, the deputy foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam pointed out that Vietnam is prepared to cooperate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on all the necessary measures connected with the refugee problem.

Soviet Delegation's Arrival

LD182250 Moscow TASS in English 2245 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, July 19, TASS--A delegation of the Soviet Union came here today to participate in the Geneva international conference which will discuss the problem of refugees and displaced persons in Indochina. The head of the delegation Nikolay Firyubin made at the airport a statement for journalists. He said:

We believe that the problem of refugees in Indochina should be discussed at the conference from the humanitarian aspect only. No other aspects should be taken up. We hold that the Geneva conference is not a place for political discussions. Guided exactly by this humanitarian approach, he stressed, the delegation of the USSR will be comprehensively working to see to it that the conference should discuss the questions facing it and should successfully end its work.

Anti-SRV Campaign

LD182316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Station commentary]

[Text] Vietnam has expressed readiness to make a constructive contribution to the work of the Geneva international conference on the problem of refugees from Indochina.

The nearer the opening of the conference, scheduled for 20 July, draws notes our observer, the more obvious becomes the intention of Beijing and of certain circles in the West to turn it into some kind of trial of Vietnam. They have launched a campaign calling for Vietnam to be punished. Moreover, the causes which engendered this problem are being deliberately and cruelly distorted. The Vietnamese position is being interpreted back to front.

Beijing in particular is trying to accuse Vietnam of forcibly exporting refugees. Such fabrications are devoid of any foundation, as it is mainly ethnic Chinese, who have fallen for Beijing's instigation and who do not wish to share with the Vietnamese people the burdens of the postwar period, who are leaving, and the Vietnamese authorities are deliberately not obstructing this. Moreover, the sending out of Chinese in order to strengthen Beijing's influence in the countries of Southeast Asia is a widely known fact. But China and its imperialist allies are prudently keeping silent on this.

As was stated by a deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the question of eliminating the causes which gave rise to the departure problem is above all the question of developing the country's economy and normalizing the population's life. But the demonstrative cessation of Chinese aid, the border clashes with the Pol Pot forces and the war against the Beijing aggressors have considerably aggravated and worsened the situation. Thus the present anti-Vietnamese propaganda hullabaloo undertaken by Beijing and Washington also does nothing to promote a solution to the problem.

ISSUES FACING UN SEA LAW CONFERENCE REVIEWED

LD191046 Moscow TASS in English 1033 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] New York, July 19, TASS--Representatives of some 150 states are taking part in the eighth session of the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference, opening here today. On the agenda are topical problems of using the resources and expanses of the world's ocean.

Many important problems, connected with safeguarding the interests of sea navigation, fishing, studies and uses of the ocean were discussed at the previous session of the conference, which began working in 1973. Compromise provisions were worked out on the regime governing international straits, 200-mile economic zones were set up, a 12-sea-mile limit was established for territorial waters, and pollution of the sea was combatted.

These provisions, supported by the overwhelming majority of the conference participants, will become an integral part of the General Convention of the Law of the Sea. Its revised draft is under consideration by the current session.

The session will begin its proceedings with a discussion of outstanding details of the regime governing the exploitation of deep sea concretions rich in nickel, cobalt, manganese and other valuable minerals.

An international agency for the sea bottom is also to be considered, its composition and powers and machinery for taking decisions are to be settled.

An acute problem at the conference is the definition of the outside boundaries of the continental shelf. Beyond these boundaries is a wide international area of the sea bottom, which in the draft convention is proclaimed as the common heritage of mankind.

The definition of the boundaries of the shelf will determine the sovereign right of coastal states to its resources. With active participation of the Soviet delegation, compromise formulas were worked out which make it possible to solve this complex problem with due consideration for the interests of all states.

For success of the conference it is important to reach agreement on the settlement of disputes concerning the boundaries of sea expanses between states. Such disputes affect their sovereign rights and interests. In conformity with international law, they can be settled only through negotiations or other means of settlement by agreement of the parties to the dispute. Some states seek to impose such an order upon the conference under which mandatory decisions would be adopted without participation and consent of the countries whose rights and interests are affected.

The Soviet Union consistently comes out for such a solution to the problems of the world ocean which would make possible exploitation of its wealth for the good of all mankind. It is fighting against any unilateral actions, aimed essentially at an imperialist division of the sea expanses.

UN COMMISSION REPORT ON ISRAELI OCCUPATION CITED

ID161016 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

[Text] New York, July 16, TASS--The annexationist character of Israel's policy on the occupied lands leads to a mass expulsion of the local Arab population. This has been confirmed by the Security Council's commission set up last February to examine the situation in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, in the light of construction of Israeli settlements there. A report of the commission, published here, stresses that the creation of Israeli settlements leads to serious changes of the geographic and demographic nature of the occupied territories, including Jerusalem. The commission stated that these changes should be qualified as violation of the fourth Geneva convention on protecting civilian population during war-time and the United Nations resolutions on this question. It was established in the course of the investigation that 133 Israeli settlements had already been set up on the occupied territories. The lands usurped by the Tel Aviv authorities for such settlements now account for 27 percent of the area of the occupied Jordan West Bank and a large part of the Golan Heights.

Many of the settlements are para-military, as the report notes. They are either controlled by the Israeli Army or are inhabited by the Israelis of call-up age. Tel Aviv is not going to give up its policy of expanding annexation: Another 200 million dollars was allocated by the Israeli Government for building new settlements in 1979-1980. Money from private funds from abroad is also used for the purpose.

The commission states that Israel deliberately expels Arabs from their own lands turning the bulk of the population into refugees. Thus, from 1967 the Arab population of Jerusalem and the West Bank of the River Jordan decreased by 32 percent. Only eight percent of the local population remain in the occupied Golan Heights. Tel Aviv resorts to open compulsion and covert methods. The authors of the report conclude that Israel ignores the basic human rights including the refugees' right to return to their native land.

Residents remaining in the occupied lands are subjected to constant pressure to emigrate to make place for Israeli settlements. Israel's actions have brought about drastic changes in the economic and social life of the Arabs. Many local residents are now forced to work on their own land as hired workers of Israeli settlers.

The commission came to the conclusion that the policy of building settlements is one of the factors which hampers the attainment of peace in the Middle East. This viewpoint is shared both by the refugees and the governments of neighbouring countries for which this policy raises serious economic and social problems.

The commission members visited Jordan, Syria, Egypt, and Lebanon. The Israeli authorities refused to let them into the occupied Arab lands.

TIN-PRODUCING STATES HOLD CONFERENCE IN JAKARTA

LD111818 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Jakarta, July 11, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Sagaydak writes:

A conference of industrial ministers of seven major tin-producing countries has opened here. The purpose of the meeting of representatives of Australia, Bolivia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Thailand and Zaire is to work out the common stand of these states, that provide the world market with 90 per cent of all tin, on the question of establishing a more just price on this metal. The participants in the meeting intend to come out jointly against the economic diktat of transnational molopolies, to attain equal trade and economic relations.

Tin-producing countries are particularly concerned by United States plans to dump on the world market 35,000 tons of tin from its strategic reserves, it was stressed by Indonesia's Minister of the Mining Industry and Energy, Subroto. Such an action by the United States, which is a consumer of tin, will immediately bring about a lowering of prices of tin and, therefore, will inflict a considerable damage to the economic interests of developing states.

The machinations of American monopolies with prices of tin are by far not the only example of attempts to impose on developing countries trade terms that suit the United States.

The young states are demanding the establishment of a new international economic order that would rule out such forms of neocolonialist expansion.

'POLITICAL BOMBSHELL' OF WASHINGTON RESIGNATION OFFERS

LD182254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin and Yevgeniy (Lukyanov)]

[Text] The headlines of the news agency reports from Washington which tell of the resignation offers from all members of the cabinet and senior White House staff (?can be summed up in) words such as unexpected, enigmatic, surprising. Such is the description of the situation which has transpired in Washington. Never in recent history has a U.S. President received resignation offers simultaneously from all the members of his higher echelon before the expiration of his term of office.

The political bombshell came suddenly at a press conference conducted by White House Press Secretary Powell. He read out a statement which said that the President had held serious and lengthy discussions with his cabinet members and the chief White House staff on some of the most important directions for the government's activity. He had discussed [word indistinct] (?achievements) of the past years and the remaining problems. All the leading members of staff and members of the cabinet offered their resignations during this discussion. The President, the statement concludes, will study the presentation of resignations attentively and as quickly as possible.

Journalists accredited in Washington consider that by their announcement, the senior administration representatives have given the President a free hand to carry out a general reshuffle and reorganization. [words indistinct] assertions are circulating that Energy Secretary Schlesinger, who is considered a political [word indistinct] for the President, Treasury Secretary Blumenthal, who is reproached for disloyalty, and HEW Secretary Califano will be dismissed from the cabinet. However, what relation these rumors have with reality will only be known after the President announces his decision. There are, after all, a lot of rumors and it is at present impossible to determine the truth of the assertions.

The only thing that journalists are agreed on is that the resignation of Secretary of State Vance may bear only a formal character, for there is virtually no doubt that he will continue to head the State Department. Grounds for this belief are provided primarily by the fact that, in the opinion of political observers, the resignation of the U.S. Government has been caused basically by the great difficulties which the administration is coming up against in the economic sphere. Vance does not bear any direct responsibility for this.

No Bearing on Foreign Policy

LD182121 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Oleg Anichkin commentary]

[Text] On the evening of 17 July, Jody Powell, the U.S. President's press secretary, made a sensational announcement: All members of the cabinet and the top staff of the White House apparatus had resigned. This report had the effect of a bomb exploding in Washington. The resignation of 34 members of the government and the President's main advisers is an unprecedented event in U.S. political history.

Some officials resigned of their own accord or at the will of the President, but never before has any president received offers of resignation from all members of his cabinet simultaneously before his term of office has expired.

Judging by press reports Washington is now in the depths of despair because the White House announcement was so unexpected. The uneasy watchfulness which now reigns in the United States, the author goes on, is being aggravated still more by the absence of information. Seasoned political observers are lost in conjecture--what happened? What caused the collective resignation? Who initiated it and what happens now?

This is how UPI quoting informed sources, describes the scenario of the resignations. During a cabinet meeting President Carter suddenly stated that he intended to take a very close look at the members of his cabinet and make changes. In reply, he heard from one member of his cabinet: Why not make your task easier? We'll all resign. The President for his part said: Fine. After that, all those present made a verbal statement about their resignation.

No one can say how authentic this UPI report is, but, Oleg Anichkin writes, the opinion prevails that the proposals to resign were made at the President's request.

Judy Powell's announcement--which, incidentally is also known by those who resigned--that the President would examine all questions connected with the resignations thoroughly and quickly, within a few days, did not soothe feelings at all. Assumptions which political observers are now making may be summed up as follows: First, the President wanted to carry out a radical reshuffle of the government and a reorganization of the administration as a whole with the purpose of putting a stop to the growing crisis of faith in the country that he spoke about in his recent television address. Jimmy Carter said on that occasion: The Federal Government finds itself isolated from the basic mainstream of life in our country. Washington has been turned into an island. The gulf between our citizens and our government has never been so wide, and quite often we see complete inertia and stagnation, and ourselves sliding down the slope. Second, to overcome the most acute energy crisis and also to solve urgent economic and social problems, the President would evidently need new people in government. It is no accident that rumors are now circulating in Washington that Schlesinger the present energy secretary, and Califano, secretary of health education and welfare, will not be in the new government, while Vance and Brown will in the opinion of observers, remain at the head of the U. S. State and Defense departments. Third, the fact that before the upcoming presidential election campaign he needed, according to UPI, to put his own house in order by getting rid of the more politically vulnerable people in his circle probably had a large bearing on the President's decision.

Baker, the Republican leader in the Senate, summed up the atmosphere in Washington today as follows: The resignation of the government stresses the fact that the President is running into serious problems and we are all running into serious problems. Nevertheless, in the view of the American press, the reorganization of the government will have no bearing on the main trends of U.S. foreign policy.

HYPOCRISY OF U.S. FOREIGN AID BILL 'STANDS OUT DISTINCTLY'

LD190944 Moscow TASS in English 0903 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

["Discriminatory Decision by House of Representatives"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, July 19, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Yuriy Levchenko, writes:

The United States once again demonstrated to the whole world that the so-called "foreign aid" programme is by no means "disinterested" and "humanitarian," as Washington asserts, but serves as a tool of safeguarding the interests of American imperialism abroad. The House of Representatives of the United States Congress adopted a decision to reduce the American contribution to international financial organisations--the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Asian Development Bank, respectively, by 145 million and 4 million dollars to express its "dissatisfaction" over loans to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, granted by those banks.

Appropriations to those banks are earmarked in the "foreign aid" bills for the next fiscal year, now under consideration in the House of Representatives, to the amount of 7,900 million dollars.

In the debate, the supporters of this decision launched malicious slanderous attacks on the foreign and domestic policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Specifically, they try to exploit the problem of "Indochinese refugees" and, ignoring universally known facts, sought to blame the SRV for this problem.

It is an open secret, however, that the problem of refugees, is above all, a result of the American-Chinese conspiracy designed to discredit Socialist Vietnam, smear socialism and justify economic sanctions against progressive countries of Southeast Asia.

The hypocrisy of official Washington stands out most distinctly if one considers that the same "foreign aid" bill contains many millions of dollars for Israel, whose aggressive expansionist policy led to the expulsion of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians from their native land, who for several decades already have been compelled to eke out a miserable existence on alien lands.

U.S. TRYING 'TO FORCE' ENERGY ALLIANCE ON MEXICO, CANADA

LD181240 Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] San Francisco, July 13, TASS--TASS correspondent Vyachelsav Chernyshov reports:

The United States is bringing the ever growing pressure on Canada and Mexico, trying to force them to conduct the energy policy suiting Washington's aims. The United States "interest" in their oil and gas resources increased considerably in connection with the energy crisis which is being aggravated by oil monopolies. The idea of knocking together some sort of "energy alliance" between the three countries is being ever more often proclaimed in the United States. According to Washington's ideas, this "alliance" must, on the one hand, oppose the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and, on the other hand, will enable the United States to control the reserves of oil and gas of its neighbours and to settle its energy problems at their expense.

Governor of California Edmund Brown, for instance, is in favour of creation of the "common energy market between the USA, Canada and Mexico". The biggest U.S. oil monopolies come out in support of this plan.

According to the U.S. press, such a course is being opposed by Canada and Mexico who do not agree to the role of the "U.S. oil derricks" which Washington would like to impose on them. As a result of this, the relations among them, that are far from "goodneighbourly" as it is, worsen further. According to the poll held in Mexico by the Los Angeles TIMES, 75 per cent of Mexico's population hold that the policy of the USA is aimed at dominating Mexico and exploiting its wealth. Eighty-one per cent of the Mexicans expressed indignation over the U.S. sway in the Mexican economy. Mexican leaders fear, the Los Angeles TIMES indicates, that the inordinate widening of the energy cooperation will lead to the strengthening of the sway in Mexico of its giant northern neighbour. Similar fears are felt by the Canadians who have been rejecting over a number of years the so-called unified continental energy policy that is being imposed on them by Washington, the policy that contradicts national interests and needs of the Canadian economy.

AMERICAN WORKERS TO BEAR BRUNT OF IMPENDING RECESSION

LD171007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[Sergey Filatov "Commentator's Column": "Breath of Crisis"]

[Text] U.S. President J. Carter is holding at his Camp David residence a series of conferences with senators and congressmen, economic advisers and a number of state governors. The theme of the consultations is the search for a way out of the energy crisis that has hit the United States.

The involvement of such a wide circle of figures in discussing the situation that has come about attests that the administration is extremely concerned at the situation in the energy sphere. It is evidently very difficult to propose any solution. Only recently the tone of statement by Washington spokesmen was buoyant, but recent events have made them change their tune. President J. Carter declared recently that an economic slump in the United States is possible.

The American press is also writing about this. The New York TIMES, for example, has declared that the United States is sliding into a deep economic crisis. According to the latest data, inflation stands at 13.6-13.9 percent a year, the number of unemployed at 10 million, the volume of orders is falling and capital investments in industry are not increasing. Forecasts by leading American economists indicate that the situation will deteriorate still further toward the end of the year.

The Washington administration has made repeated attempts to tame inflation, to reduce the federal budget deficit and to find a way out of the energy crisis--unsuccessfully, however. Not that its predecessors had any greater success in this. The permanent failure of such attempts provides further confirmation of the impossibility of the administration having any effective influence on the capitalist economy or the monopolies.

The prospect is a dismal one for ordinary Americans. At the same time, under pressure from the monopolies, the U.S. Congress will soon begin discussion of a bill under which the corporations are to be granted a big tax rebate. According to economists' estimates, it will enable companies to make an additional income of $5-7 billion.

As before, it is primarily the broad sections of the American working people which will have to pay for the economic disorder.

CHINA

PRC CANCELS ATOMIC POWER DEAL WITH FRANCE

LD181718 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] Paris, July 18, TASS--It has been announced here that China has officially decided not to buy two atomic power stations in France. A statement to this effect was made by China's deputy minister of foreign trade to a member of a visiting French delegation in Beijing headed by the minister of industry, Andre Giraud. As indicated by local sources, the Chinese explained their decision by the need to scale down their "modernisation" programme. The cancellation of this deal is explained in business circles by China's lack of financial means to pay for the order and also of the necessary personnel to operate these stations.

PRC ADOPTS 'OBSTRUCTIONIST TACTIC' AT TALKS WITH SRV

LD171708 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, July 18, TASS--Another meeting of the second round of the Vietnamese-Chinese talks at deputy foreign ministers' level took place here today. Han Nianlung, the head of the Chinese delegation, who was the first to speak, again resorted to an obstructionist tactic. He evaded discussion of the proposals put forward by the Vietnamese side and tried to start a discussion of so-called "Kampuchean problem" which is not on the agenda of the talks. The Chinese representative's speech contained attacks on and threats to the SRV [Socialist Republic of Vietnam].

In a reply speech the head of the Vietnamese delegation Dinh Nio Liem recalled that the aim of the current talks is to discuss and solve questions pertaining to relations between the SRV and the PRC, and therefore the talks cannot touch upon other countries. Attempts at raising the "Kampuchean problem" at the talks are designed to divert the attention of the world public from China's continuing interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. At the same time those attempts indicate that the hegemonists are laying claim to a right to decide other countries' affairs behind their back.

The affairs of Kampuchea can be solved only by the Kampuchean people themselves, and matters concerning relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea can be decided upon only by those countries themselves, Dinh Nio Liem emphasized.

The head of the Vietnamese delegation condemned the continuing Chinese provocations on the SRV's border. He recalled that only July 8 Chinese troops at a strength of up to a batallion made an armed incursion into the SRV's territory, as a result of which there was loss of life among civilian population. Chinese officials in their statements continue threatening the SRV by a new armed action.

Dinh Nio Liem called on the Chinese side to return to the originally coordinated agenda of the talks and start discussing the SRV's proposals aimed at solving the problems in relations between the SRV and the PRC and at easing tension on the border between the two countries.

AFRICAN STUDENTS IN BEIJING PROTEST 'RACIAL DISCRIMINATION'

LD181250 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] More than 100 African students marched through Beijing's diplomatic area today in a demonstration against racial discrimination and bad treatment they received in China.

The protest was prompted by 3 days of bloody clashes at the Shanghai Textile Institute earlier this month. African students in Beijing said 50 foreigners had been injured by the Chinese in Shanghai, 25 of them seriously. The students said the Chinese police allowed the massacre and stood aside while they were being beaten. Similar incidents have taken place in Mukden and Canton.

PRC'S CONTACTS WITH SOUTH AFRICA, EGYPT DISCUSSED

ID142336 Moscow in French to Africa 1800 GMT 12 Jul 79 ID

[Excerpts] A brief piece of information which appeared in the May issue of the AFRIQUE-ASIE REVIEW once again reveals one of the aspects of Chinese policy vis-a-vis Africa. It is a question of direct contact between South Africa and China, the prospects of which are at present being examined by South African diplomatic circles, and not without Beijing's consent, candidate of historical science Tatyana Deych writes. Its objective is to make use of China's influence in several independent African countries, in order to push them into recognizing the Rhodesian puppet government, ally of the South African Republic.

China, it is learned in Pretoria, intends to send a high-ranking military and political delegation to Namibia. This visit would serve the South African regime in its objective of somehow justifying its attitude vis-a-vis Namibia before world opinion.

More than 15 years have elapsed since the African press first accused China of violating the sanctions against the South African Republic and Rhodesia. This violation was not temporary since, last March, the SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST admitted that the South African Republic imports Chinese products via the intermediary of Hong Kong. It becomes evident that the economic relations of the South African Republic and Rhodesia with China are of a stable nature. These economic links are complemented by diplomatic curtseys between China and the racist regimes.

Pretoria, it would seem, is being transformed into a base for Chinese policy in the south of Africa. In the north of the continent, not concerned about the indignation provoked in the Arab world by As-Sadat's separatist actions, Beijing supports Cairo. It intends to supply it on favorable terms with a quantity of aircraft, tanks, missiles and individual small arms.

Against whom will these arms be directed, asks the Lebanese paper ASH-SHA'B, if Egypt refuses to fight against Israel? Probably against the Arab peoples, who reject As-Sadat's capitulatory policy. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that China is ready to help Egypt in order to justify its policy in regard to the African countries. The Chinese leaders' attempts to modify the nature and orientation of the national liberation struggle unite them to the inveterate enemies of independent Africa.

DPRK CHARGE CRITICIZES TRILATERAL TALKS PROPOSAL

LD190805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Solidarity Month"]

[Text] The month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the country's unification on a peaceful democratic basis is continuing in the Soviet Union. Meetings, gatherings and friendship evenings are being held in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Alma-Ata, Vladivostok, Khabarovsk and other cities. A press conference was held 11 July at the DPRK Embassy in Moscow. Chin Ji-Kun, DPRK charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, who spoke at the press conference, criticized the U.S.-South Korean proposal for holding "trilateral talks" with the participation of representatives of the DPRK, the United States and the South Korean authorities.

ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING OF FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MARKED

SK181219 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 16 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Dear listeners: 16 July is the 21st anniversary of the founding of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society. In this connection Marshal Lebedev, vice chairman of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and a veteran of the war for Korean liberation, speaks as follows:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] During the past period, the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society has turned into a broad mass organization which has its chapters in big cities including Leningrad, Irkutsk, Khabarovsk, Omsk and Vladivostok and in a number of Soviet socialist republics including the Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan. Today, the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society has more than 350 collective members. The society is carrying out a vast amount of work to introduce to Soviet society the life and labor of hte fraternal Korean people who are building socialism. We observe the national days of the DPRK and the significant anniversaries in the history of the Soviet-Korean relations. Some time ago, the enterprises and organizations which are the collective members of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society held celebrations observing the 18th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-DPRK treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance which is a firm foundation for the full cooperation between our countries and an important tool for the preservation of peace and safety in the Far East. The activists of the society are presently preparing for the various events of the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Korea by the Soviet Army and the 31st anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I point out with pleasure that the work of our society is winning a most ardent response and support from broad social circles. Always many people gather at Soviet-Korean friendship halls, viewing with deed interest the pictures and posters which show the achievements of the Korean working people in the economic and cultural fields and the effective and many-sided cooperation between our two countries. The activists of the society direct deep attention to the development of ideological relations between the Soviet and Korean working peoples. The friendship societies of our two countries exchange delegations and sightseeing groups every year. At the same time, mutual visits by the functionaries of similar types of enterprises bring about great benefits. For instance, the delegation of the East Pyongyang construction office visited Moscow and the delegation of [name indistinct] construction office visited the DPRK. The Soviet and Korean technicians toured the big construction sites in the capitals of the two countries and shared views on their work plans.

An important part of the work of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society is the observance of the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle--traditionally organized and observed in cooperation with Soviet social organizations--to have foreign troops withdraw from South Korea and to attain the reunification of the nation in a peaceful way and on the democratic basis. The Soviet people fully understand the Korean people's aspiration to live in a reunified, independent and democratic nation. In our country, the DPRK (?policies) aimed at normalizing the situation on the Korean peninsula and reunifying the nation independently and without intervention of any outside force, are invariably (uiyonhui) supported. The delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society led by Comrade Chon Chung-kun, vice chairman of the society and vice chairman of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee, participated in the observances of the month of solidarity with the Korean people held in the Soviet Union this year. The guests visited, in addition to Moscow, Leningrad and Alma-Ata, the capital of Soviet Kazakhstan. In addition, they observed various events held in connection with the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle and witnessed that the Soviet people are extending warm solidarity toward the just cause of the Korean people and paying deep respect to the fraternal Korean people. DPRK ambassador to the Soviet Union Comrade Kim Chae-pong and the embassy staffers have just returned from the visit to Kiev, the capital of the Ukrainian Socialist Republic, which they made at the invitation of the Ukrainian chapter of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society. There, they met and conversed with the activists of the society and grasped the achievements attained by the Ukrainian working people.

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] Finally, in the name of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and tens of thousands of the activists of the society, I extend warm greetings to the friends of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society and wish the DPRK working people new successes in labor and a brilliant success in the just struggle for the peaceful reunification of the nation.

USTINOV SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO MONGOLIA'S ABHIA

LD180933 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[USSR Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov message to Mongolian Defense Minister J. Abhia on 58th anniversary of Mongolian people's revolution]

[Text] To Col Gen Comrade J. Abhia, Mongolian Defense Minister, Ulaanbaatar.

Esteemed Comrade Minister:

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account I send you and all servicemen in the Mongolian People's Army cordial congratulations on the 58th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. Mongolia's working people and servicemen are greeting this historic date with new achievements in building a socialist society and in fulfilling the socioeconomic program outlined by the 17th MPRP Congress. We note with deep satisfaction that the combat friendship and all-round cooperation between our fraternal peoples and armies is continuing to develop successfully and to strengthen for the sake of the cause of peace, socialism and communism. On your national holiday I wish you, Comrade Minister, and all Mongolian servicemen further successes in strengthening your Socialist motherland's defense capability.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

AFGHANISTAN FORMS ORGANIZATION TO DEFEND REVOLUTION

LD181232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0350 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[18 July PRAVDA commentator's column by Leonid Mironov: "In Defense of the Revolution"]

[Text] The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo has adopted a decision on the creation of a national organization for the defense of the revolution. This decision, as the paper (HEWAD) notes, was adopted at a time when it is necessary to mobilize the forces of Afghan society to give a resolute rebuff to various counterrevolutionary groupings, armed gangs of feudal lords and saboteurs who are waging a struggle against the people's power. It is planned to include all progressive and patriotic forces of the people, irrespective of party, religious, national and social membership, in the national organization for the defense of the revolution. Its members will be from the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, workers trade unions, peasants' committees, people's youth organization, the people's women's organization, the Ulema council and others.

After the achievement of the April revolution, important socioeconomic transformations in the interests of the working class and the toiling peasantry were carried out in Afghanistan. Land reform was completed in mid-July. Since implementation was begun on 1 January this year, about 3 million jeribs [jerib equals 0.2 hectares] of land have been distributed free of charge among 285,000 peasant families who had no land or very little land. Unemployment has gone down noticeably. Free medical services have been introduced. Illiteracy elimination centers have been opened everywhere. The government measures have already led to an improvement in the situation of virtually all strata of the working population. However, it is precisely because of this that the forces of the counterrevolution are becoming more active. The remnants of the feudal aristocracy, the reactionary clergy, nationalists and leftwing extremists have joined forces in a conspiracy against the people's state. Counterrevolutionary elements, incited by the forces of imperialism and international reaction, are waging armed attacks on populated centers, are conducting malicious antigovernment propaganda and are hindering in every way possible the implementation of the government's socioeconomic measures. The National Organization for the Defense of the Revolution is a mass sociopolitical association. It will start to rally together all of Afghanistan's patriotic forces so as to smash the internal and foreign reaction and to implement the construction programs of the society. Right now councils and committees of the National Organization for the Defense of the Revolution are being set up throughout the country. The Afghan have people expressed their firm resolve to defend the progressive gains.

AFGHANISTAN HOLDS DEFENSE RALLIES, RAISES VOLUNTEERS

LD180959 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Afghanistan: Rebuff to Reaction's Intrigues"--From the "World Today" feature compiled by B. Vasilyev]

[Text] Mass rallies in support of the people's government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have taken place at industrial enterprises in Mazar-e Sharif and in Nangrahar Province. More than 5,000 workers, employees, engineers and technicians who participated in them expressed determination to defend the gains of the Afghan people and the April revolution against the intrigues of internal and external reaction, and readiness to rebuff the barbarous raids by foreign gangs penetrating the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, who do not shrink from killing peaceful inhabitants, children, women and old men. When the rallies ended, more than 4,500 workers and employees volunteered for special formations to defend the gains of the Afghan people and the April revolution.

TRIAL OF VIETNAMESE COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES REPORTED

LD161330 Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, July 16, TASS--The Supreme People's Court of the SRV held in Ho Chi Minh [City] a public trial of 20 members of a counterrevolutionary organization who were planning to overthrow people's power. According to the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY the organization included former officers and officials of the Saigon regime.

They engaged in sedition, prepared attempts on the lives of state officials and stored arms and ammunition for establishing armed forces and overthrowing the revolutionary administration. Using threats and deception, they also instigated persons of Chinese nationality to flee Vietnam and then circulated rumours that people's power oppresses the Huaqiao and expels them from the country.

All the people in the dock admitted that they were acting in accordance with the anti-Vietnamese machinations of U.S. imperialism and the Beijing leadership and were aiming to stage a counter-revolutionary coup. Two leaders of the organization were sentenced to death and the others to prison terms ranging from 2 to 20 years.

KAMPUCHEAN STATEMENT ON PRESENCE OF VIETNAMESE FORCES CITED

LD191016 Moscow TASS in English 0949 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

["Statement by Foreign Ministry of People's Republic of Kampuchea"--TASS headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, July 19, TASS--The presence of Vietnamese military units in the territory of Kampuchea is fully in keeping with the interests of Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples and also with the principles of the non-aligned movement and the United Nations Charter, says a statement of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea transmitted by the agency SPK.

The clique of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary, the tool of Beijing's expansionism and great power hegemonism, betrayed the revolution, betrayed the people, the statement said. It conducted the policy of genocide within the country and annihilated three million Kampucheans. At the same time, it provoked armed clashes with neighbouring countries and staged an aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Exercising the legitimate right to self-defence, the Vietnamese people and its armed forces routed shock units of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary army and created the conditions for the Kampuchean people's rising and bursting the shackles of the cruel regime. After that, at the request of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese People's Army gave assistance to the people and revolutionary armed forces of Kampuchea in overthrowing the anti-popular regime.

In accordance with the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Vietnamese units stay in Kampuchea and give assistance to the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army in liquidating completely the remnants of the gangs of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary and other reactionaries, flunkeys of the Beijing expansionists.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam always respected and respects independence, soverignty, unity and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. As soon as the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs and other reactionary pro-imperialist forces stop violating the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people, as soon as the Beijing expansionists and their imperialist allies stop using these gangs and threatening Kampuchea's independence, Vietnamese military units will immediately return to Vietnam, says the statement of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

BREZHNEV MEETS WITH CSSR'S HUSAK IN CRIMEA

LD181644 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 18 TASS--A friendly meeting was held in the Crimea today between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak, who is on a rest in the Soviet Union.

The participants in the meeting noted with satisfaction that Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation continues to strengthen along all lines with much benefit for both countries and for the entire socialist community.

Comrades Brezhnev and Husak stressed the need of further expanding cooperation and specialisation of production both on a bilateral basis and within the framework of long-term special purpose programmes of cooperation, that have been approved by the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The skillful pooling of the production and scientific-technical resources of socialist states is a true method of ensuring a planned growth of the national economies and a steady rise of the living standards of working people.

Opinions were also exchanged on the topical issues of world development. Leonid Brezhnev and Gustav Husak agreed that the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna are of great international significance. The SALT II treaty, while restraining the growth of the strategical potentials of the two mighty powers, opens up possibilities for more radical steps aimed at real disarmament and at reducing the danger of a new war.

Comrade Brezhnev and Comrade Husak expressed the determination of the USSR and of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to work jointly with other fraternal countries and all peace forces in order to achieve an expansion of the measures of confidence between the states, participants in the European conference, and the merging of the relaxation of political tension with an easing of military tensions. Both countries come out for holding in constructive spirit the planned conferences and meetings devoted to cooperation and security in Europe.

The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia support the efforts of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to assert a lasting peace and tranquillity in Southeast Asia. Leonid Brezhnev and Gustav Husak proceed from an understanding that the conference on the problem of refugees from Indochina, conference which is opening in Geneva, is called upon to promote a solution to the humane aspect of this problem and should in no way affect the sovereignty of the countries of Indochina.

The meeting passed in a cordial atmosphere and was characterized by complete identity of views on all the matters discussed.

GROMYKO RECEIVES AWARD FROM GDR AMBASSADOR

LD181218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] GDR Ambassador to the USSR Ott today presented Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, with the Karl Marx Order.

The order was presented on behalf of Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. The GDR State Council decree notes that Comrade Gromyko has been honored with this lofty award for his outstanding work in the cause of strengthening the international workers movement; in the struggle for peace, friendship of all peoples and socialism; and in connection with his 70th birthday.

Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko expressed his sincere gratitude to the SED Central Committee Politburo, the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers for the lofty award. He said he views it as an acknowledgement of the merits of the CPSU and Soviet Government in strengthening fraternal friendship between the Soviet Union and the GDR in the struggle for peace and the security of peoples.

KIRILENKO, GORBACHEV ATTEND POLISH NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION

LD182154 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Soviet society is widely celebrating the national holiday of People's Poland, the 35th anniversary of Poland's rebirth. To mark this significant date in the life of a fraternal nation, a ceremonial celebration took place in Moscow today of representatives of the working people of the Soviet capital. Taking part in the ceremony were Andrey Kirilenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Mikhail Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ziya Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the heads of ministries and departments; representatives of party, (?soviet) and social organizations and also a delegation of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Association, with Eugenia Kempara, chairman of the League of Polish Women, and Kazimierz Olszewski, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to Moscow.

The address at the ceremonial meeting was delivered by Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society and chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

MASHEROV RECEIVES POLISH DELEGATION LED BY PYKA

LD180352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, received a Polish Government delegation led by Tadeusz Pyka, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, today. The delegation participated in today's opening of the "Made in Poland" exhibition in Minsk.

ROMANIAN CP DELEGATION RECEIVED BY KAPITONOV

LD171456 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty links between the CPSU and the Romanian Communist Party, a delegation of party workers of the Romanian Communist Party, led by Vilsan, deputy chief of the Central Committee section for party organization and cadre, was in the Soviet Union from 9 to 17 July.

The Romanian comrades had meetings and conversations in departments of the CPSU Central Committee and the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and with the Vinnitsa Obkom and the USSR Gosstoy. They also visited a number of enterprises and building sites. The delegation was received by Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

GDR PARTY LEADERS' ACTIVITIES IN MINSK REPORTED

LD181141 [Editorial Report LD] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 20 June 1979 carries on page three a BELTA report stating that E. Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society, arrived in Minsk on 27 June. The report goes on to say that "a comradely conversation took place with the leaders of the Belorussian branch of the Soviet Society for Friendship With the GDR." The report gives the following account of Mueckenberger's speech at a meeting with the branch aktiv:

"He spoke about the remarkable achievements in the development of the national economy with which the GDR working people greeted their country's 30th anniversary. During the last 30 years, the speaker noted in particular, we have constantly been aware of the Soviet people's assistance and have had your comprehensive support in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. This has given and is giving our people new strength in the solution of socialist building tasks. On the 30th anniversary of the GDR's formation, the German-Soviet Friendship Society has awarded the Belorussian branch of the Soviet Society for Friendship with the GDR a banner of honor for its great contribution to the development of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two countries' peoples.

"To the accompaniment of warm applause E. Mueckenberger presented the banner to representatives of the Belorussian branch of the Soviet Society for Friendship With the GDR."

Page three also carries a brief BELTA report, entitled "Cordial Meeting" on Mueckenberger's 20 June visit to the Minsk refrigerator plant.

The same paper frontpages a BELTA report entitled "Meeting at the Belorussian CP Central Committee," the text of which is as follows:

"On 27 June P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, met with E. Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society.

"Comradely conversation took place in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality.

"Comrades P.M. Masherov and E. Mueckenberger exchanged information on the state of affairs in the national economies of the Belorussian SSR and the GDR and on the problems and tasks being solved at the present stage by the Belorussian party organization and the SED. During the conversation they talked about insuring improved work efficiency and quality and increasing labor productivity through the fullest utilization of qualitative factors and scientific and technical achievements, the speediest introduction of scientific developments into practice and the improvement of planning and economic building leadership.

"Emphasis was placed on the exceptionally important role of the further development of comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and the GDR and the strengthening of ties between the Belorussian SSR and the GDR.

"On behalf of communists and the whole Belorussian people, P.M. Masherov conveyed to the GDR working people warm congratulations on the approaching 30th anniversary of the GDR's formation and wished them great successes in building a new life.

"E. Mueckenberger congratulated the Belorussian working people on the 35th anniversary of the republic's liberation from fascist occupation and expressed best wishes for happiness and prosperity.

"The meeting was attended by A.T. Kuzmin, secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, V. YA. Kryukov, chief of the Belorussian CP Central Committee General Section; V.X. Smirnov, chairman of the board of the Belorussian Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries; and M.I. Delets, chairman of the Belorussian branch of the Soviet Society for Friendship With the GDR and chairman of the Belorussian SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade.

"S. Bernatek, GDR consul general in Minsk, was present."

ACTIVITIES OF BULGARIA'S DOYNOV IN BELORUSSIA REPORTED

LD181145 [Editorial Report LD] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 29 June 1979 carries on page 3 a series of BELTA reports on the activities of O. Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, in Belorussia.

A 27 June report from Gomel states that he visited the obkom and a plant and institute in the city. Another report says that Doynov met with A.N. Aksenov, chairman of the Belorussian Council of Ministers, on 28 June, and adds that "L.S. Firsanov, secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, participated in the conversation, which took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere." A third report deals with Doynov's 28 June visit to the Belorussian motor vehicle plant where "there was a conversation with the enterprise leadership and representatives of the plant party, trade union and Komsomol organizations." The report concludes by saying that Doynov "left for Moscow late in the evening of 28 June."

CPSU DELEGATION STUDIES LCY'S CONSTRUCTION WORK ORGANIZATION

LD181509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A CPSU party workers delegation headed by I.P. Dyatlov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Construction Section, was in Yugoslavia 5 through 13 July in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the LCY. It visited the Socialist Republics of Serbia and Slovenia, where it familiarized itself with the LCY's work experience in construction organization and enterprises.

The delegation was received by F. Kotoric, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

NATO FALSIFIES FACTS TO DEMONSTRATE 'ARMS GAP'

LD181155 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences Z. Mirskiy: "Mythical Threat and Real Danger"]

[Text] The Soviet Union, together with the other socialist community countries, is continuing the struggle to normalize the international situation, the struggle against the arms race. An important milestone on this path were the results of the recent Vienna meeting between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and U.S. President J. Carter--the signing of the SALT II treaty. The outcome of the meeting met with the unanimous support of the entire Soviet people and evoked a positive response the world over.

A realistic assessment of the situation is bound to reveal, however, that the opponents of peace and detente have by no means relaxed their grip. On the contrary, they are stepping up even more their efforts which run counter to detente and fuel militarist preparations--which demand increased vigilance and enhanced combat readiness on the part of the Warsaw Pact's Armed Forces. The arms race is assuming dangerous dimensions at the bidding of the Atlanticists. NATO already has a vast nuclear missile arsenal on the European Continent: 7000 American nuclear warheads and 3000 aircraft and missiles to deliver them. Britain and France possess their own nuclear warheads and delivery vehicles.

You would think it was time to put a stop to the accumulation of lethal weapons. But nothing of the sort. At NATO's May session the bloc leaders discussed the question of deploying in a number of West European countries "Eurostrategic missiles" targeted against the USSR. A week before the Vienna meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and J. Carter the White House sanctioned the production of the new MX ICBM, and at the very height of the Soviet-American talks in Vienna a U.S. Senate and House committee approved a $2 billion supplementary appropriations bill for the Pentagon in the current fiscal year. This sum brings total U.S. military outlays in 1979 to around $138 billion.

NATO makes assurances that all this is being done allegedly in order that the United States and West Europe need not fear the "Soviet military threat." But even many politicians in the West admit that this treaty does not exist. R. Dellums, member of the House Armed Services Committee, bluntly stated: "The Soviet Union does not want war and all talk about the so-called 'Soviet threat' is pure fiction."

Last summer W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, spoke in Duesseldorf and opposed the "unnecessary arms race in the Western alliance." He condemned the "dramatization" of the present situation in Europe by certain circles which circulate the myth about the "threat" from the Warsaw Pact. He stated in this connection that at the present time "the security of West Europe" is insured and remains sound.

However, the myth about the "Soviet military threat" still haunts the pages of Western papers and magazines. The peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are often simply ignored. As K. Erleben, member of the German Communist Party Directorate Presidium, has said, few ordinary citizens of the FRG, for example, know of the proposals put forward by the Warsaw Pact states' Foreign Ministers Committee. But everyone has heard of the imaginary Soviet plans to "win West Europe." [paragraph continues]

For the benefit of the military monopolies and the NATO bosses the irksome fabrications about the "danger from the East" and appeals for NATO's intensified war preparations to avert this fictitious "danger" continue to be reiterated in the West.

Unfortunately, these views are shared by certain Western statesmen. They say they are not against detente; but in fact they support the arms race, which clearly contradicts detente.

At a Free Democratic Party meeting in Muenster in early May, FRG Foreign Minister Genscher acknowledged the absence of the danger of a "Soviet attack on West Europe." But it was Genscher again who stated at the 30 May NATO Council session that "the modernization of nuclear weapons (deployed in West Europe--Z. Mirskiy) is unavoidable, both from the political viewpoint and from the military viewpoint."

The myth about the "Soviet military threat" is being zealously propounded in other NATO countries too. For example, the GUARDIAN newspaper notes that "over the past 30 years British foreign policy has always been defined in terms of the 'Soviet threat.'" The fact that the Soviet Union possesses great military might is used as an argument to support this false concept.

Yes, the Soviet Union does possess powerful armed forces. But it is well known that the USSR is not seeking military superiority. The framework of Soviet military building is confined to defense needs. "It is clear to the objective observer," the GUARDIAN remarks with reason in this connection, "that the United States possesses an equally big military potential. Moreover, in the past 30 years the United States has repeatedly used its forces in various adventures abroad."

There are many faces to the myth about the "Soviet military threat." Those who exploit it in the interests of political reaction and the military monopolies use different versions of the myth at different times.

Yesterday it was Belgian General Close's false allegation that Russian tanks were on the point of invading West Europe and would virtually reach the Channel coast in 48 hours. This kind of assertion is more rarely heard today. The talk is usually less straightforward. For example, General Schulz, commander in chief of Allied Forces in Central Europe, said that he did not believe the USSR would launch aggression "tomorrow or the day after tomorrow"; but that he was concerned about the growing potential of Soviet conventional arms and that the NATO gap in this respect should be eliminated.

NATO ideologists and propagandists have used before the thesis of the "gap" in terms of one or another type of weapon. But today, in an attempt to convince the public of the Warsaw Pact's "military superiority" and the NATO "gap" they are resorting to downright forgery. According to the West German magazine DER STERN "NATO military leaders have no qualms about using false data. In order to demonstrate the Eastern bloc states' imaginary threefold superiority in tanks they added up all the tanks that have been in service there since World War II, including such old models as the T-34. They also discovered some supermodern tanks which in fact turned out to be models dating from the sixties. When adding up NATO's defense facilities, however, they 'forgot' several thousand reserve tanks."

Les Aspin, member of the U.S. House of Representatives Armed Services Committee, said: "The talk about NATO being on the whole quantitatively much weaker in terms of manpower and material resources is well known. But in fact NATO spends more than the Warsaw Pact countries on defense. Public opinion is formed chiefly on the basis of graphs which indicate great discrepancies which in reality do not exist."

In other words, there is no NATO gap. And this means that the Atlantic strategists have no grounds for acquiring the MX missile or "Eurostrategic" missiles. However, they are pressing for the creation of new types of weapons, using the imaginary "Soviet military threat" as an excuse. "It is strange," L.I. Brezhnev said 16 June at the American Embassy in Vienna, "that the greater the Soviet contribution to the development of peaceful relations between states and the more persistent it is in making concrete proposals to limit arms and ease the threat of a new war, the more zealously people spread fables about our policy."

Behind a screen of lies NATO strategists are carrying out broad war preparations, undermining detente and a peace in Europe which was secured with such difficulty 34 years ago at the cost of tens of millions of lives. It is clear, is it not, that the real danger to peace lies not in a farfetched "Soviet military threat" but in the totally unwarranted, unbridled and insane arms race fueled by the Pentagon and NATO, which should have been stopped long ago.

PRAVDA EXAMINES THREAT OF BRITISH NUCLEAR REARMAMENT

LD181411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Serious Public Concern"]

[Text] London, 13 July--The British Ministry of Defense has denied press reports that the British Government has decided to reject cruise missiles for modernizing Britain's nuclear forces. Several courses of possible action to build up arms are now under consideration, a Defense Ministry statement says. The question of modifying the Polaris missiles currently in the arsenal, in particular, is being discussed. The possibility of renewing the country's nuclear strike force by replacing the present Polaris missiles with new American Trident I and Trident II missiles, as well as by means of air-launched or submarine-launched cruise missiles, is also being examined.

As the local press points out, these questions will be a topic of discussion during next week's visit to Washington by British Defense Secretary F. Pym.

The British public is voicing serious concern over the government's plans to modernize the nuclear forces, emphasizing the dangerous and costly nature of this venture. As was pointed out in the House of Commons, the Polaris missiles have already cost the taxpayer 2 billion pounds sterling. The nuclear forces' renewal will demand additional billions.

PONOMAREV SUMMARIZES FRANCO-SOVIET PARLIAMENTARIANS' MEETING

LD181423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[TASS Report: "Meeting of USSR and French Parliamentarians"]

[Excerpt] A routine meeting of members of the foreign affairs commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities with a delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the French National Assembly was concluded in the Kremlin 12 July. Summing up the work done, B.N. Ponomarev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, expressed satisfaction on behalf of the Soviet delegation with the actual course of the negotiations, with the atmosphere which reigned during the talks and with their substance.

Our working meeting, he said, has been held soon after the recent talks in Moscow between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and President V. Giscard d'Estaing of France. This circumstance imparted special significance to our talks. We are unanimous with you that the Soviet-French summit meeting was a significant phenomenon and, it might be said, a milestone in the development of Soviet-French relations. The documents adopted there are of tremendous significance not only for Soviet-French relations but also for the cause of international peace.

The course of our discussion has convincingly shown that the question of the struggle against the arms race and to achieve real steps on the path of disarmament is a cardinal question of the modern international situation for both Soviet and French parliamentarians.

The Soviet side has repeatedly advanced proposals aimed at ending the arms race. Our Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government and our party are struggling patiently and consistently to attain this noble goal. The recent signing in Vienna by L.I. Brezhnev and J. Carter of the Treaty Between the USSR and the United States on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms is of great significance from this viewpoint.

B.N. Ponomarev went on to point out that further progress toward ending the arms race demands that all nuclear powers join in the talks in one form or another at the next stage or, as it is customarily called, at the SALT III stage. At any rate, at this stage, so we believe, it is important to avoid everything that could introduce additional complications into these future talks. In speaking of this we bear in mind, in particular the desire of certain NATO circles to deploy in West Europe new American medium-range missiles, cruise missiles, neutron weapons and so forth.

We expect France to treat our proposals with every attention, particularly the proposal that the participants in the all-European conference conclude a treaty renouncing first use of both nuclear and conventional arms against each other. It would be extremely important for the cause of military detente in Europe if the Soviet Union and France succeeded in drawing their positions closer together and preparing some kind of joint platform, to which other West European powers could subsequently subscribe.

The program for the further development of cooperation between the USSR and France especially singles out the point that the sides attach special signifiance to the development of meetings and exchanges of delegations between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the French Parliament, B.N. Ponomarev said in conclusion. As for us, we intend to make full use of this in order that interparliamentary ties can play an increasingly important role in developing Soviet-French cooperation.

BREZHNEV SENDS BASTILLE DAY GREETINGS TO GISCARD D'ESTAING

LD181041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[TASS report under general heading "Congratulatory Telegrams"]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of the French Republic the following telegram:

"On the occasion of the national holiday--Bastille Day--I send you, Mr President, and all the French people sincere congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet people and myself personally."

"The friendly relations existing between the Soviet Union and France have become an important factor in European and international life. I am convinced that the further broadening and deepening of mutually advantageous Soviet-French cooperation in all spheres on the basis of the accords reached during our recent talks in Moscow will serve the interests of our countries' peoples and the cause of detente and peace in Europe and throughout the world."

MARSHAL OGARKOV RETURNS FROM VISIT TO FRANCE

LD191027 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[TASS report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Excerpt] Paris, 6 July--Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, returned to Moscow from the French Republic 6 July. He was in France on an official visit in accordance with an agreement reached and at the invitation of Army Gen Guy Mery, chief of staff of the French Armed Forces.

Army Gen A.M. Mayorov, Adm N.N. Ameliko, Lt Gen G.A. Borisov and Lt Gen N.A. Frolov returned to Moscow with Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov.

Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov and those accompanying him were met at the capital's Sheremetyevo Airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army Gen I.G. Pavlovskiy and Army Gen S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense ministers; Army Gen S.F. Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, and also by Army P.I. Ivashutin, Flt Adm G.M. Yegorov, Col Gen Avn G.P. Skorikov and other Soviet generals and admirals.

The welcoming party included members of the French Embassy in the USSR.

SIZOV-LED CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR WEST BERLIN VISIT

LD181511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "CPSU Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation comprising G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission (delegation leader), and V.V. Tyutyunov, executive of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, left Moscow for West Berlin 13 July at the invitation of the Directorate of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin to participate in the festival of DIE WAHRHEIT newspaper.

MOSCOW SEES ISRAEL-EGYPT-U.S. 'AXIS' IN MIDDLE EAST

LD181328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Report from Beirut by Leonid Rassadin]

[Text] The veil of secrecy shrouding the recent Egyptian-Israeli summit is beginning to lift slightly.

Following the Begin-As-Sadat meeting in Alexandria, Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan has proposed a kind of Tel Aviv-Cairo axis, which is to bring together all Near East states which are friendly with the United States. He also proposed that the question of the Pentagon's possible use of the Sinai air force bases be discussed. Israel is to evacuate its forces from these bases in accordance with the so-called Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. In the opinion of Arab observers the Israeli minister (?let out) [words indistinct] what was agreed in Alexandria.

As the Israeli paper MA'ARIV wrote a few days ago, one of the main results of the Alexandria meeting is a secret accord to knock together a military bloc between Israel and Egypt. According to the paper, this marks the beginning of the coordination of both countries' efforts in the strategic and geopolitical spheres.

Another Israeli paper, YEDIOT AHARONOT, notes that the talks in Alexandria revealed that Tel Aviv and Cairo have identical views concerning events in Lebanon and also in the Near and Middle East as a whole.

Arab political circles believe that at present, following the revolution in Iran, the United States sees its main task as the search for a new gendarme in the area to preserve its imperialist presence. For this reason Washington is striving to knock together a new military alliance in the Near East with Egyptian and Israeli participation. This imperialist outpost--as conceived by U.S. strategists--is to be directed above all against the Arab national liberation movement and its vanguard, the Palestinian resistance movement.

It is worth noting in this context that this U.S.-Israeli-As-Sadat plot is already taking concrete shape. This is borne out by the sharp escalation of Israeli aggression in southern Lebanon where the Tel Aviv rulers, following the separate Israeli-Egyptian deal, openly follow as an official doctrine the criminal practice of genocide on the peaceful Lebanese and Palestinian populations.

TASS CITES INA ON AL-BAKR'S RETIREMENT

LD161922 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

["Changes in Iraqi Leadership"--TASS headline]

[Text] Baghdad, July 16, TASS--The IRAQI NEWS AGENCY, INA, reports that the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq today complied with the request of Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr to be relieved from the duties of president of Iraq and chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council for reasons of health.

Saddam Husayn, formerly deputy chairman of the council, has been elected chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council. In accordance with the provisional constitution of Iraq, the chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council automatically becomes president of the republic. 'Izzat Ibrahim, formerly minister of the interior, has been elected deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council. Some other changes in the cabinet of ministers were made.

GULF INTERVENTION PLANS FRAUGHT WITH SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES

LD190855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[N. Kurdyumov article: "Washington: Intervention Plans"]

[Text] The idea of occupying the Persian Gulf oilfields, for which the Pentagon plans to create a special strike "quick-reaction corps," which has gained wide currency in U.S. ruling circles, is arousing profound concern and alarm among the American public.

The main provisions of a report prepared by experts of the research bureau of the Library of Congress analyzing the possible consequences of a venture to seize the oilfields, have just been made public. The authors note that they embarked on the preparation of the report because prominent members of Congress and executive authorities consider military measures expedient in insuring an uninterrupted flow of oil to the United States from the Persian Gulf.

Judging from press reports, the authors of the report, copies of which were requested by the White House, the National Security Council, the British and French ambassadors and also the staffs of all branches of the American Armed Forces, conclude that the "use of U.S. Armed Forces to seize the oilfields of OPEC countries" involves a tremendous military risk and is fraught with serious political and economic consequences. Expressing doubt regarding the effectiveness of an expeditionary corps of 110,000 men, the authors of the report note that "the American forces may defeat the armed contingents of the oil-exporting countries in the Persian Gulf, but the oilfields, being the main target, may be destroyed in the course of military operations." Moreover, the report says, troops will be needed for a protracted period to defend the oilfields from guerrilla attacks, along with a vast number of oil workers from the United States to extract the oil.

The public's attention has been drawn recently to an article in the New York TIMES, which devoted an editorial to the "provocative" statements, as the newspaper defines them, on U.S. plans in the Near East. Describing the recent talks held on the armed invasion of one or another OPEC country as "madness" and "dangerous cynicism," the newspaper writes that it must be understood that American intervention in the Persian Gulf would be an "act of desperation not promising the rapid or reliable supply of petroleum products to the United States.

Surely it is unreasonable to believe that the Americans' habitual way of life must be preserved by means of subjugating others?, the newspaper asks.

OMAN ONLY APPRENTICE TO EGYPT, ISRAEL IN GENDARME ROLE

LD190923 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Text] New York, 13 July, TASS--The Pentagon is devoting increasing attention to the puppet regime of Sultan Qabus of Oman in drawing up its aggressive plans for the Near East and the Persian Gulf oilfields.

"A supertanker crosses the 65 km-wide Strait of Hormuz between Asia and the Arabian Peninsula on an average of once every 12 minutes," a UPI correspondent wrote from Muscat (Oman). "This waterway of great strategic importance passes the Oman enclave of Ra's Musandam, at the mouth of the Persian Gulf. At one time the West hoped to maintain the shah of Iran as self-styled 'policeman' of the Persian Gulf zone. But since the Iranian revolution its hopes have been pinned on the British-educated Sultan Qabus of Oman."

These hopes have very real foundations. At the beginning of the seventies Qabus unhesitatingly invited an Iranian expeditionary force to suppress a people's uprising in Dhofar, in the south. The sultan kept his throne, thanks largely to the shah's bayonets. Nor have the Western powers failed to give their fair share of assistance to Qabus. Last year Oman spent $700 million on military projects--an enormous sum for such a small country. The Oman Army includes 600 British officers who hold key command positions. Its armament includes British made Hawker [as published] and Jaguar aircraft, torpedo boats and Rapier missiles. "However," UPI stressed, "it is no secret that the Oman authorities would like the United States to play a more prominent role in the regional security system." In other words, they would like the U.S. military "presence" in the country to be expanded. Practical steps are being undertaken to this end. While visiting Washington Minister of State for Foreign Affairs az-Zawawi offered Oman's services to the U.S. Air Force, particularly, the use of a large base on Al Masrah for U.S. aircraft. That base would be an important link with the base now being expanded on Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. The Pentagon believes that Qabus should also play a substantial role in the planned broad alliance between Israel and Arab reaction led by Egypt. Thorough groundwork has been carried out to implement these plans. Qabus is virtually the only Arab leader who unreservedly supported both As-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem in 1977 and the peace treaty he concluded with Israel in betrayal of the Arabs. In gratitude for this, As-Sadat sent an Egyptian expeditionary force of approximately 12,000 men to Oman to replace the Iranian contingents recalled after the revolution. So now the sultan's archaic regime is maintained by Egyptian bayonets. Naturally, Washington looks favorably on Oman's attempts to pretend to the role of "mini-gendarme" in the Persian Gulf, although it is aware that Oman could only be an apprentice to the Egyptian and Israeli regimes, which are skilled in carrying out police functions. Nevertheless, the U.S. plans to use Oman as a staging post in the "regional security" system in the Indian Ocean indicate that the "little sultan" would like to be more than a pawn in the Pentagon's strategic plans.

UPCOMING VISIT OF JORDANIAN COMMANDER REPORTED

LD181429 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Official Visit"]

[Text] In the latter half of July Lt Gen Z. ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy minister of defense.

SOVIET-LIBYAN AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION TALKS HELD

LD182000 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] Another step has been taken along the road of widening economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Talks were held in Moscow on the scope of bilateral relations in agriculture. The Libyan side asked the Soviet Union to assist it in reclaiming 800,000 hectares along the coast. The Soviet side expressed willingness to send irrigation experts to Libya to study the possibility of accomplishing this huge project. It is worth mentioning that Libya strives to secure its foodstuffs from local production. The Soviet Union expressed a readiness to assist the friendly Libyan people in developing irrigation and increase agricultural produce, including animal feed.

SOVIETS NOTE DISCORD OVER MID-EAST AT OAU MEETING

LD181742 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Station commentary]

[Text] The conference of the OAU is in its 3d day in Monrovia, capital of Liberia. The summit conference of free Africa is studying the most urgent issues of independent development of the countries of the continent and their participation in the struggle against imperialism and for peace and progress. The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government have cabled greetings to the participants in the session of the assembly of OAU heads of state and governments. The greeting cable points out that the Soviet Union comprehends and supports the activities of the OAU aiming at the total and final elimination of the positions of colonialism and racism on the continent.

Among the prominent questions being debated at the Monrovia conference is that of the Middle East settlement question. This is quite natural. The cable of the two leading bodies of the Soviet Union pointed out that the existing situation in the Middle East continues to trouble those of good will as it is negatively affecting the situation in Africa and in the whole world. The Soviet Union, as it adheres in a straightforward manner to its known principled posture, calls for a lasting and just settlement for the Middle East question. The Arab and African peoples are facing the same forces--imperialism, racism, and also Zionism, considered as a form of racism denounced by the United Nations. For this reason it is quite natural for the Arab and African people to seek to unite their ranks and to work as a cohesive front in the struggle for their national rights. The consolidation of these talks is one of the largest tasks of this pan-African conference. What heightens the importance of the task is that the forces hostile to the Arab and African peoples are not refraining from subversive acts against them and are seeking to rupture their solidarity.

Recently the imperialists and the Zionists have been seeking to force the African states to support the separate Egyptian-Israeli collusion behind which stands the United States. The imperialists and the Zionists are in need of this not only to expand the girth of the separate policy but also to force the African countries to alter their negative posture vis-a-vis the Israeli aggressors. It is common knowledge that the majority of black African countries have broken off their relations with Israel, which was and still is working as an agent for the neocolonialist policy of imperialism on the continent. Now we find an attempt to apply a cosmetic job to Israel's aggressive, racist policy through the Egyptian-Israeli collusion together with an effort to drive the African countries to restore diplomatic relations with Israel.

This is a treacherous and dangerous tactic by the imperialists and the Zionists. This danger is realized by many of the participants in the Monrovia conference and not only those who represent the Arab countries.

U.S. ATTEMPTING TO PRESERVE PRO-AMERICAN REGIME IN NICARAGUA

LD181934 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] New York, July 18, TASS--The United States, which has given shelter to the fugitive Nicaraguan dictator, is not abandoning attempts to preserve a pro-American regime in Nicaragua. Acting through its agents, it tries to cause a split in the ranks of those who struggled against the dictator Somoza, to prevent a further development of the process of democratisation in the country.

A spokesman of the U.S. State Department has expressed hope that Somoza's resignation will start a "process of national reconciliation". U.S. roving Ambassador William Bowdler continues his efforts in San Jose to "persuade" representatives of the Nicaraguan opposition to accept the American plan of "settlement" that boils down to introducing into the government a representative of the liberal Nationalist Party, that "pocket" party of Somoza, and to leave untouched the mainstay of the pro-American regime--the National Guard.

Observers say that the threat of U.S. armed intervention in Nicaragua is not ruled out. The United States intimates that it will resort to intervention should the events in Nicaragua develop an undesirable turn.

The presence of a U.S. naval landing ship off Nicaragua's eastern coast should be regarded precisely as a demonstration of force. A State Department spokesman said that the ship was near Nicaraguan shores in case "American personnel will have to be evacuated".

Following Washington's instructions, Somoza's placeman Urcuyuo has refused to hand over power to the sole lawful representative of the Nicaraguan people--the Provisional Democratic Government of National Reconstruction, and cynically offered the insurgents to lay down arms.

The command of the Sandino National Liberation Front has ordered its detachments to launch a broad offensive on Managua.

The desertion rate from the National Guard has risen after the dictator's flight. Instances of soldiers refusing to continue the war against the people are becoming more frequent. More than 800 servicemen, including two colonels, have surrendered to detachments of the Sandino National Liberation Front within a single day.

NEW PARTY, GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ISSUED ON HIGHER EDUCATION

LD181353 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Higher Education's New Targets"]

[Excerpts] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On the Further Development of Higher Education [vysshaya shkola] and Improvement of the Quality of Training of Specialists." It notes that in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress Soviet higher education is basically meeting the country's needs in terms of the scale of specialist training and is exercising an ever-growing influence on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and growth of the spiritual wealth of socialist society. However, despite the steady increase in the number of graduate specialists, a number of leading national economic sectors and also intensively developing regions of Siberia, the north, the Far East and the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone are still short of cadres. The vocational training of some graduates falls short of modern requirements.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers deemed it necessary to adopt measures to improve the work of the country's higher education and to enhance the role of VUZes as centers of education, communist upbringing and scientific and cultural development.

Specialists with a higher education must become active champions of the party's policy--ideologically mature, convinced people capable of exposing the hostile propaganda of our ideological opponents from positions of a correct world outlook.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers made it incumbent on the USSR and union republic ministries of higher and secondary specialized education, vice-chancellor's offices and VUZ party organizations to improve the standard of students' study of Marxist-Leninist theory, the CPSU's historical experience and the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. It is necessary to step up the responsibility of all academic departments for the ideological [mirovozz rencheskaya] orientation of the academic process using the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" as a guide.

The new party and government resolution is imbued with deep concern for the fullest utilization of higher education's scientific, academic and educational potential. It outlines comprehensive measures to improve the quality of training of future specialists and envisages everything necessary for the creation of more favorable working and living conditions for students and teachers. The resolution lays a sound foundation for the successful training of specialists for the national economy and sets Soviet higher education new tasks.

CP PLENUM IN KIRGIZIA DISCUSSES IDEOLOGY, AGRICULTURE

LD181443 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 7 Jul 79 p 1 LD

["Information Report on the Kirgizian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A Kirgizian CP Central Committee plenum took place on 6 July.

The plenum discussed the following questions:

1. The tasks of the republic's party organizations in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work."

2. Measures in fulfilling the plan for the production and procurement of agricultural products and insuring a supply of fodder for stockraising in 1979.

A report on the first question, "the tasks of the republic's party organizations in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution 'On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work,'" was delivered by Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgizian CP Central Committee.

Speaking in the debate on Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev's report were: Comrades T.Kh. Koshoyev, first secretary of Oshskiy Obkom; A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of Issyk-Kulskiy Obkom; K.M. Moldobayev, first secretary of Frunze Gorkom; V.D. Boykov, first secretary of Lenipolskiy Raykom; K. Orozaliyev, director of the Kirgizian CP Central Committee Party History Institute; V.G. Lukyashchenko, editor of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA: A. Tursunov, Kirgiz SSR minister of higher and secondary specialized eduction; M.L. Demichev, Kirgiz SSR prosecutor; N. Davlesov, rector of the Beyshenaliyeva Kirgizian State Institute of Arts; Dzh. Akimaliyev, first secretary of Sokulukskiy Raykom; and M.K. Bayalinov, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR State Committee for Cinematography.

The plan adopted an appropriate resolution on the question discussed.

The Central Committee plenum laid down measures by the republican party organization for 1979-1980 in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work."

A report "on measures in fulfilling the plan for the production and procurement of agricultural products and insuring a supply of fodder for stockraising in 1979" was delivered by Comrade S.I. Ibraimov, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers.

Speaking in the debate on Comrade S.I. Ibraimov's report were: Comrade M. Sydykov, chairman of Narynskiy Oblispolkom; A. Tadzhibayev, chairman of Oshskiy Oblisopolkom; A. Oskombayev, team leader of the "Chon-Kemin" Sovkhoz, Keminskiy Rayon; D.P. Zubkov, director of the Kirgiz machine testing station; M. Osmonaliyev, director of the "Prigorodnyy" Sovkhoz, Alamedinskiy Rayon; and D.B. Amanbayev, first secretary of Alayskiy Raykom.

The Central Committee plenum adopted an appropriate resolution on the question discussed.

A concluding speech was delivered at the plenum by Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgizian CP Central Committee.

The Central Committee plenum examined organizational questions.

The Central Committee plenum released Comrade M.F. Kabanov from his duties as chief of the Kirgizian CP Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department in connection with his election as deputy chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Central Committee plenum confirmed Comrade A.A. Baldin as chief of the Kirgizian CP Central Committee Trade, Planning and Finance Organs Department, releasing Comrade T.B. Chilebayev from those duties in connection with his appointment as the republic's minister of trade.

The Central Committee plenum promoted Comrade V.G. Lukyashchenko from candidate member to member of the Kirgizian CP Central Committee and confirmed him as editor of the republican newspaper SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, releasing Comrade V.G. Shepel from the duties of editor in connection with his transfer to other work.

Whereupon the Kirgizian CP Central Committee plenum completed its work.

ARMENIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD 27 JUNE

LD181459 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 28 Jun 79 p 1 LD

["Information Report on the Armenian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] An Armenian CP Central Committee plenum took place on 27 June.

The plenum discussed the question of "the tasks of the republic's party organizations in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution 'On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work.'"

A report was delivered at the plenum by Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee.

Speaking in the debate were Comrade L.N. Nersesyan, first secretary of Yerevan Gorkom; Comrade R.A. Arzumanyan, first secretary of Leninakan Gorkom; Comrade G.A. Kazargyan, worker at the Kirovakan knitwar association; Comrade L.M. Kroyan, editor of the newspaper SOVETAKAN AYASTAN and chairman of the board of the republic's Union of Journalists; Comrade S.B. Bagdasaryan, chairman of the Armenian State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade; Comrade R.P. Amiryan, general director of the "Armelektromash" production association; Comrade A.R. Ioannisyan, vice president of the Armenian Academy of Sciences, Comrade F.V. Dovlatyan, movie director and people's artist of the Armenian SSR, Comrade A.A. Akopyan, first secretary of Kafanskiy Raykom, Comrade L.P. Garibdzhanyan, Armenian minister of higher and secondary specialized education; Comrade E.S. Chuguryan, kolkhoz member of the kolkhoz at Aygedzor village, Shamshadinskiy Rayon; Comrade V.A. Petrosyan, first secretary of the Board of the Armenian Writer's Union; Comrade S.K. Pogosyan, chairman of the Armenian State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; and Comrade V.A. Turyan, first secretary of the Armenian Komsomol Central Committee.

The plenum adopted an appropriate resolution on the question discussed.

The plenum laid down a long-term plan for work by the Armenian CP Central Committee in 1979-1980.

Comrade A.G. Kolmakov, CPSU Central Committee executive, took part in the work of the plenum.

NEW MINISTERS APPOINTED IN AZERBAIJAN

LD180921 [Editorial Report LD] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 5 July 1979 front-pages a republican Supreme Soviet Presidium decree appointing Comrade Rafik Rasul Ogly Khalafov Azerbaijan SSR minister for the construction of highways and a decree appointing Comrade Ayaz Niyazi Ogly Mutalibov Azerbaijan SSR minister of local industry. Page four carries a "Diary" report which states that Comrade A.S. Asadullayev has been released from the post of local industry minister "on health grounds."

PRAVDA REVIEWS INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL PERFORMANCE

LD181531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed review under the rubric "All-Union Competition Diary": "Passing the Midyear Point"]

[Excerpts] The first half-year has ended. Striving to successfully meet production targets and pledges, industrial workers have insured a further increase in production. The rate of growth of industrial production in June was maintained at the level achieved from the beginning of the year.

However, some collectives in the petroleum and petroleum-refining industry, the chemical industry, the ferrous metallurgy sector and the construction materials industry failed to meet targets. "Glavtyumenneftegaz" [Tyumen Main Administration of Petroleum and Gas Industry] and the "Komineft" and "Tomskneft" associations alone underfulfilled the plan by about 500,000 tons of petroleum and gas condensate. Ukrainian coal workers owe more than 1 million tons and Karaganda miners more than 400,000 tons of fuel.

Fodder procurement officials are very busy nowadays. About 13 million tons of hay, 19.7 million tons of cured hay and hundreds of thousands of tons of other fodders were laid in by 2 July. However, the situation gives no grounds for complacency. The procurement of coarse fodders if proceeding only slowly in Kurganskaya Oblast, Bashkiria and a number of regions of Kazakhstan.

The results of competition among stockmen for the first half-year were summarized at the beginning of July. Farm units in the Ukraine, Georgia, Tadzhikistan and Leningradskaya, Kalininskaya, Tulskaya and many other oblasts in the RSFSR successfully met plans for the sale of livestock and poultry to the state. However, the procurement of livestock and poultry in Estonia, Latvia, Kirgizia and Pskovskaya and Ivanovskaya oblasts has fallen substantially compared with last year.

The cold, late spring and then the sharp change in temperatures forced stockmen to adjust their work. For instance in the 6-month period somewhat less milk was procured than planned. But the indicators were higher than last year in places where they succeeded in organizing the work efficiently and where they made use of the strength of competition. This was true of farmsteads in Uzbekistan, Armenia, Karelia, Kabardino-Balkaria and Orenburgskaya, Chelyabinskaya and some other oblasts. However, milk procurements in Kostromskaya, Kirovskaya and Sverdlovskaya oblasts and also in Lithuania were lower.

It is the duty of farmstead workers to insure the maximum increase in livestock products by exploiting the advantages of the grazing season.

TURKMENISTAN AKTIV DISCUSSES UTILIZATION OF RESERVES FOR 1979

LD181642 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A session of the party and economic aktiv of working people of Turkmenistan was held in Ashkhabad today. The progress of fulfillment of socialist pledges concluded by the working people of the republic for 1979, and questions of the further utilization of reserves in production for the solution of tasks which the economy of Turkmenistan is facing in the fourth year of the 5-year plan were discussed. It was noted at the session that collectives from industrial enterprises produced about R38.5 million worth of production over the plan in the first half of the year.

Workers in the gas industry extracted more than 1.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas, and more than 780,000 tons of national economy cargo was transported over the set tasks by all types of transport. In the last half of the year, the production of consumer goods grew. At present, more than 300 types of industrial production are produced with the state mark of quality of Turkmenistan.

It was also noted at the session that enterprises and organizations of the republic poorly utilize the reserves for the further growth of efficiency of production. Ways to overcome the existing shortcomings have been outlined.

The session was addressed by Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee.

LENINGRAD FIRM PRODUCES 1 MILLION KILOWATT NUCLEAR REACTORS

LD181654 Moscow TASS in English 1537 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad, July 18, TASS--The Soviet power-generating machinery industry has mastered serial production of one-million-kilowatt reactors for atomic power stations. The Izhorsk plant near Leningrad has manufactured the first set of such equipment with a water-water reactor of a million kilowatt. The set is to be installed at the Novo-Voronezhsk atomic power station in Central Russia.

Boris Grin-Yatsenko, chief engineer of the firm's designed bureau, said that the size and weight of the new equipment have been increased by only 30-40 per cent as compared with 440,000 kilowatt units of the same type produced earlier. This increase in capacity of more than 100 per cent was achieved with only insignificant increases in labour and metal requirements.

Thus we were able, the chief engineer said, to reduce the cost of power generated by such apparatuses in comparison with power produced by thermal power stations using organic fuel.

The Izhorsk united plants have begun building equally economical apparatuses for two more power stations now under construction in the Soviet Union, the Yuzhno-Ukrainski and the Kalininski stations. The Atommash plant in Volgodonsk, a new giant of the power-engineering machinery industry, is also to start serial production of equipment designed by Leningrad engineers.

The chief engineer noted high radiation and heat safety standards of Soviet power-generating atomic installations. He said that the reactor's protective zones and shells and automatic cooling systems--all conform to sanitary standards which are much more stringent than international standards and represent a dependable guarantee against contamination even in emergencies. The equipment is seismically resistant. Its normal functioning is not disturbed even by earthquakes of great force.

The Leningrad firm continues, in cooperation with other enterprises of the country, to manufacture one-million-kilowatt reactors and multi-channel reactors. These reactors have given a good account of themselves at the Leningrad atomic power stations whose overall capacity is to be brought up to four million kilowatts.

CSA REPORTS PROGRESS OF GRAIN HARVEST

LD181510 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by the middle of July grain has been reaped on 15.6 million hectares and has been threshed on 80 percent of this area. Harvesting is being carried out by republics in Central Asia, Transcaucasus and in farms in southern and central areas of the RSFSR, all oblasts in the Ukraine and in Moldavia. Machine operators are harvesting grain in six oblasts of Kazakhstan. Threshing of grain crops has been practically completed in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays and in most farms in other regions of the Northern Caucasus. Mass sale of grain to the state is going on everywhere. Harvesting has gone on at particularly high rates in Odessaya, Khersonskaya, Nikolayevskaya and other southern oblasts in the Ukraine during the last few days. Technology is being used efficiently here and harvesting units are being maneuvered strategically.

Rain has fallen in many arable areas in the last few days, which is having a favorable effect on the ripening of the grain. The reserves of moisture in the soil have increased. This has made it possible to make secondary (?post harvest) sowings on a significant area.

Preparations are going on everywhere for the forthcoming winter sowing.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 18 JULY

LD190520 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 18 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

In Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR the harvest of cereals is nearing completion. Grain crops have been cut on almost 90 percent of the sown area. Grain reception points are ready to receive grain in the Issyk-Kulskaya and Narynskaya oblasts in Kirgizia. The mass vegetable harvest has begun in Dagestanskaya ASSR. Some farms are gathering in 400-500 quintals per hectare. (0500 GMT)

The first several thousand tons of winter wheat and rye have been delivered to reception points in the Volgogradskaya Oblast. Early grain and leguminous crops have been harvested on more than 500,000 hectares. (0700 GMT)

The harvest has reached its final stages in the Don region. The region's sovkhozes and kolkhozes have cut and threshed grain and leguminous crops on 1.7 million hectares. (0900 GMT)

By this morning the harvest has been practically completed in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays and in 15 southern rayons of Rostovskaya Oblast. The edge of harvesting operations has now reached the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR. Ryazanskaya and Tulskaya oblasts are harvesting and work is getting underway in Saratovskaya Oblast. In addition to preparing for reaping, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the eastern regions are not slackening the pace of fodder procurement. In Kazakhstan today, grasses are being gathered in from the 14 millionth hectare. In the past week alone 2 million tons of hay have been stacked in the republic. Seven oblasts have overfulfilled the annual plan for haylage. As of today, farms in Omskaya Oblast had laid in a quarter of a million tons of coarse and succulent fodders. Despite the unsettled weather, highly productive work is being done.

The harvesting of grains is underway in Kirgizia. Reaping is advancing from the south to the north, from the valleys to the Piedmont regions. (Viktor Petrovich Dementyev), a deputy agriculture minister of the republic, has said that as a whole, this year the republic has grown a good grain crop and the harvest target is no lower than last year. Weather conditions here have somewhat retarded the ripening of cereal grains, and this naturally causes certain difficulties in harvesting. Hot days have now arrived. The grain is ripening quickly and hence it will be necessary to harvest rapidly without losses. (1100 GMT)

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REPORTS ON REAPING, THRESHING OF GRAIN

LD190845 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 12 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[N. Osychkin agricultural review: "Harvest Gathers Momentum"]

[Excerpts] The busy time of the harvest is taking a hold on more and more regions of the country. The roar of combine and truck engines does not die down in the fields either by day or by night. Rural workers are directing all their energy toward gathering the harvest quickly and to high standards and fulfilling the plans and pledges for sales of grain and other produce to the state.

According to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 9 July grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises had been cut on 11.9 million hectares and threshed on 9.7 million hectares--82 percent of the area cut.

The boundaries of the harvest campaign in the RSFSR extend to the southern oblasts of the Non-Chernozem Zone and the middle Volga region. Reaping has been completed in Krasnodarskiy Kray. Winter crops have been cut here on almost 2 million hectares and have been threshed in full. Some 100,000 tons of grain are now being dispatched to the kray's elevators every 24 hours, and more than 1.5 million tons, in all, have been received counting toward the pledges. The method of centralized grain shipments according to unified daily plans is helping the Kuban people to achieve success in grain procurements. Grain is being delivered evenly, according to the schedules.

In the RSFSR as a whole, grain crops have been cut on 4.9 million hectares, of which 90 percent have been threshed. Harvest time will soon come to the republic's eastern regions. The graingrowers of the Urals, the trans-Urals, West and East Siberia and the Far East are making a great effort to grow a big crop this year. In a number of places, however, not everything is well with harvest preparations. In Novosibirskaya, Kurganskaya and Sverdlovskaya oblasts, for example, one-fourth of the combines have not yet been repaired. Elevators, threshing floors, grain-cleaning and drying units and trucks have not been made ready everywhere. It is very important now to assign experienced machine operators to units more quickly, and to combine equipment and human resources in harvest and transportation complexes, detachments and links in order to insure the highest output from all combines, reapers and trucks from the first days of the harvest.

Harvest work is being conducted in a single flow in the Ukraine. Here grain and pulse crops have already been cut on 5.1 million hectares and threshed on 3.5 million. Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast machine operators are working round the clock in the fields. Sparse tracts are being cut here in double windrows--which prevents grain losses. In Odesskaya Oblast, 19,000 trucks are employed in transporting grain. Transport is being directed from a single center. This helps to liquidate truck downtime and to increase truck productivity.

The harvest frontline is also being extended in Kazakhstan. Harvesting has already begun in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast. [paragraph continues]

In a number of places the winds have entangled and lodged the grain matter. Machine operators are quickly fitting combines with crop lifters. This eliminates ear losses during reaping. In Kazakhstan, as a whole, grain and pulse crops have been cut on 372,000 hectares and threshed on 370,000 hectares. Farm leaders and specialists and agricultural organs are taking measures to complete the preparation of combines and reapers as quickly as possible in northern oblasts. In the republic it is planned to organize extensive maneuvering of equipment and to introduce progressive harvesting methods.

TATAR REPUBLIC FODDER PROCUREMENT RESULTS DISAPPOINTING

LD190835 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Correspondent R. Sabirov report under rubric "Harvest Watch: Reportage With Commentary": "On the First Mowing"]

[Excerpts] Tatarskaya ASSR--Tatarskiy Obkom Secretary F. Sadykov comments on fodder procurement progress: So far the year has been shaping unsuccessfully for Tataria's livestock raisers. Not one of the republic's rayons can boast a good-quality harvest of perennial grasses on nonirrigated land. The first mowing is producing no more than 50-60 quintals of green matter. Rural workers are therefore devoting special attention to irrigated pastures. These cover 180,000 hectares on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. On many farms each hectare has produced 170-180 quintals of green matter on the first mowing. The second watering and mineral tondressing of grasses are now being completed on artificial meadows.

Under this year's conditions a special degree of organization is required of those employed in fodder procurement. So far, however, the state of affairs locally gives no grounds for complacency. In the republic as a whole only slightly over one-tenth of the required hay and cured hay has been laid in, although the experience of Laishevskiy, Rybno-Slobodskiy and Verkhneuslonskiy rayons indicates that the work can be carried out much more quickly.

The obkom is currently taking additional measures to increase forage production. The entire able-bodied rural population has been involved in fodder procurement on the majority of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Grass is being cut wherever possible. Work has been improved on watering cultivated pastures, tending annual grass crops and preparing containers for making silage out of grass, corn and root crops. There is reason to hope that the livestock will be fully provided with succulent and coarse fodder for the winter.

GRAINSTORE CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED FOR 11TH 5-YEAR PLAN

LD181329 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[IZVESTIYA "Official Section"]

[Excerpt] With the aim of speeding the construction of grainstores at grain reception and grain treatment enterprises, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution on the construction of elevators with metal containers. Targets were set for the USSR Ministry of Procurements and the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction for constructing and commissioning such elevators in the 11th 5-Year Plan in combination with grain reception, cleaning, drying and dispatch enterprises, and provision was made for measures to insure fulfillment of these targets. The appropriate ministries and departments were ordered to insure the manufacture and delivery of the necessary metal and ferroconcrete structures, lifting and transportation gear and other equipment, supplies and accessories. For the purpose of implementing work on constructing metal containers and modernizing and repairing elevators and grainstores, permission was given to the USSR Ministry of Procurements to organize mobile mechanized columns.

TASS REPORTS ON COSMONAUTS, NEW RADIO TELESCOPE

LD181818 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 18, TASS--A special TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

At 6 hours 50 minutes Moscow time today, after the completion of the joint flight program, the automatic freight ship Progress-7 was separated from the manned scientific research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-34.

The flight of the freight ship as part of the orbital complex lasted for 18 days. During this period Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin unloaded the ship, dismantled the used equipment of the Salyut-6 station and placed it in the freight compartment of the ship Progress-7. The tanks of the joint propulsion unit of the station were refueled and additional air was pumped into the compartments of the orbital complex. The complex's orbit was corrected using the engine of the freightship.

The automatic freightship Progress-7 brought a space radio telescope, KRT-10, to the station. The radio telescope consists of a mirror parabolic antenna with a diameter of 10 metres, a multi-channel, highly sensitive receiving apparatus, a system for precision timing and registration of data.

The cosmonauts erected the radio telescope in the intermediate chamber of the Salyut-6 station. After the Progress-7 undocked and moved away from the manned complex, elements of the radio telescope were moved out into open space and its antenna unfolded. With the help of a T.V. camera, installed aboard the Progress-7, specialists of the Flight Control Centre watched and controlled the process of moving out and unfolding the antenna.

The radio telescope is intended for astrophysical and geophysical investigations in the interests of science and the national economy and for refining the methods and designs of space radiotelescopes and their systems. A new ground radio telescope of the long-range space communication centre in the Crimea, with a mirror antenna of 70 metres in diameter, is being used together with the KRT-10 for radio-astronomical investigations. The crew and the ground services have begun adjustment work. According to telemetric information, the on-board systems of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-34 research complex and of the automatic ship Progress-7 are functioning normally. Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.

First Radio Telescope in Orbit

LD182038 Moscow TASS in English 1947 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 18, TASS--Special TASS correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports from the Flight Control Centre: The first radio telescope was unfolded in orbit on July 18. It was installed aboard the Salyut-6 and its antenna was moved out into open space. Previously not a single spacecraft had on board such a big and sophisticated scientific instrument. Why should scientists need a telescope at a height of 400 kilometres if it is known that the earth's atmosphere is transparent to most of the types of radiation? Answering this question Nikolay Kardashev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and one of the men in charge of the project, said that the further advance of science into the depth of universe is inconceivable without increasing the size of ground antennae.

Thanks to the pooling of efforts by radio astronomers of the USSR, the USA, Australia and other countries, it has been possible in recent years to conduct synchronous observations of remote galaxies with the help of radio telescopes separated by great distances, which offered a chance to increase, as it were, the area of antennae. The present event in orbit marks a new stage in the development of astrophysical methods. The KRT-10 radio telescope will be used together with the 70-metre Crimean radio telescope.

During synchronous radio sessions the distance between them will vary from 400 to 10,000 kilometres. Physicists have calculated that such a radio bridge will be equal to the possibilities of a radio telescope with a size comparable to the earth's diameter.

To realize such an enticing idea the entire set of apparatus was taken to Salyut-6 by a freight ship. It took the cosmonauts several days to carry the set of equipment from the holds of the Progress-7 to the station's working compartments and then to assemble the mechanical and electronic sections of the apparatus and to prepare the telescope for being "moved out into open space". The flight directors say that the crew coped well with their task. The apparatus, which was packed like a folded umbrella, was fixed along the axis of the freight docking unit. It occupied a part of the intermediate chamber of the station and of the freight ship. Early in the morning, on command from the ground, the freightship undocked and moved away from the station, thus vacating space for moving out the telescope's antenna.

Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin reported in detail on this event while T.V. cameras aboard the Progress-7 photographed all stages of this enormously involved operation which was concluded with the unfolding of the 10-metre bowl of the radio telescope.

Such an instrument weighs several tons on earth. Weightlessness in this case proved to be of great help to the engineers. It helped reduce the weight of the apparatus to a fraction. At the same time this factor complicated ground tests. The success of the specialists who built the radio telescope is shared by right by metallurgists, specialists in radio electronics and even textile industry engineers who suggested an original method of making the antenna's petals which are woven out of a fine metal thread. When we were taking leave of the Flight Control Centre, the T.V. report on the birth of the first space radio telescope was being rerun on the screen. The familiar outlines of the station suddenly disappeared as the antenna's large disc came in between the station and the viewers. In a few days' time, after carefully checking the instrument, the cosmonauts will direct its eye into the depth of the universe.

TASS ANNOUNCES LAUNCHING OF COSMOS-1115

LD131430 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 13, TASS--A new artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1115, was launched in the Soviet Union today. It carries scientific apparatus for the further exploration of the earth's natural resources in the interests of the Soviet national economy and international cooperation.

The satellite has been put into an orbit with the following parameters. Intial period of revolution--89.1 minutes; maximum distance from the earth--263; minimum distance--222 kilometres; the orbit's inclination--81.4 degrees. Instruments on board the satellite are functioning normally.

CPSU, GOVERNMENT GREET SOVIET INVENTORS, RATIONALIZERS

LD181535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To the inventors and rationalizers of the Soviet Union:

Dear comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers warmly congratulate the country's inventors and rationalizers on a remarkable date--the 60th anniversary of the day Vladimir Ilich Lenin signed the decree on inventions--and the festival of All-Union Inventors and Rationalizers Day.

The Leninist ideas embodied in the decree determined the fundamental principles of the development of inventive activity under the conditions of socialism and opened up the broadest opportunities for mass creative activity by working people.

Soviet inventive activity has traveled a long and glorious path in the last 60 years. Millions of enthusiasts of scientific and technical progress have made a weighty contribution to the solution of urgent problems of national economic development and to the consolidation of our motherland's economic and defense might.

Under the conditions of developed socialism inventors and rationalizers are marching in the vanguard of the socialist competition to raise production efficiency and work quality and are making a contribution through their creative labor to the successful fulfillment of rational economic tasks by labor collectives.

The growing tasks of communist building demand that inventors and rationalizers continue to figure among the frontrunners of technical progress, develop progressive equipment and technology and introduce it into production more rapidly, and persistently seek reserves for further increasing labor productivity, improving output quality and saving material and energy resources.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers express firm confidence that the numerous detachment of inventors and rationalizers in the country will redouble their efforts in the struggle to successfully implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and accelerate scientific and technical progress and will make a fitting contribution to the creation of the material and technical base of communism.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee; the USSR Council of Ministers.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC ICEBREAKER FOR ARCTIC--Leningrad, July 17, TASS--Exploration of high latitudes of the Arctic, which were earlier inaccessible to research vessels, is the purpose of the new Soviet ice-breaker Otto Schmidt, which started today on her running trials in the Baltic. The ice-breaker named after Otto Schmidt, a pre-eminent Soviet scientist, organiser and participant of a number of famous polar expeditions in the 30s, was built in the ship-building yards of the Leningrad Admiralty Organisation. It is a comparatively small, but highly manoeuvrable ship with a strong hull designed to withstand the most powerful compressions of ice fields. The ice-breaker carries 14 scientific laboratories fitted out with apparatuses for the study of the ocean, ice and the atmosphere, a computer centre and underwater hatches for laying instruments and exit of underwater divers. After her running trials the ship will start on a voyage around Scandinavia to her home port--Murmansk. The ice breaker is to start on a research voyage to high latitudes in August. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD]

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA STRESSES VIGILANCE, ATTACKS 'HAWKS'

LD181017 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Always Alert"]

[Text] High vigilance toward the intrigues of the enemies of our cause, the country's reliable defense capability and the constant combat readiness of its armed forces have always been inherent in the society born of Great October. They helped the Soviet people to survive the mortal combat of the Civil War and the Great Patriotic War and to totally rout the aggressors. They prevented the imperialists from transforming the cold war of the postwar years into a hot war. Today, too, they loyally serve the cause of peace, d emocracy and socialism.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state are consistently and persistently implementing the peace program drawn up by the 24th CPSU Congress and further developed by the 25th CPSU Congress. Relying on the might and cohesion of the socialist community and its strengthening alliance with the national liberation movement and all progressive and peace-loving forces of the planet, they are striving to consolidate that improvement called detente which has come about in recent years in relations among states with different social systems. Our Leninist party is sparing neither strength nor energy to achieve the noble goals of deepening detente, spreading it to all regions of the world, supplementing political detente with military detente, ending the arms race, achieving disarmament, averting a world nuclear war and insuring for the peoples a lasting and reliable peace.

However, there are forces in the world--powerful and influential forces--which basically will not accept positive changes in the international arena. These forces are headed by the bosses of the military-industrial monopolies and their stooges and accomplices in military departments and throughout the entire state apparatus of the imperialist countries. For the "hawks" of the military-industrial complex the prospect of the reduction in armaments and the move toward disarmament for which the broadest people's masses throughout the world are pressing, threatens the loss of fabulous profits from military deliveries and may weaken their influence on their countries' political life. It is for this reason that they have taken up arms against detente. It is precisely these militarist and reactionary forces which, manipulating the decrepit myth of the "Soviet military threat"--a myth which has been refuted a thousands times by life-are imposing on their countries increasingly inflated military budgets and a continuation of the already monstrous arms race, calculating thereby on insuring military superiority over the socialist world and on dictating their will to it.

These and other similar facts show that the aggressive nature of imperialism, on whose conscience lie two devastating world wars and two barbaric military invasions of the land of the Soviets, is unchanged. Imperialism is still the main threat to mankind's peaceful future. So Lenin's call for vigilance, taken to the highest degree, and his appeal about how it is essential to be alert and to cherish the defense capability of the country and the army like the apple of one's eye has a topical ring today, too. That is precisely how our party is acting. Firmly pursuing a peace-loving Leninist foreign policy and exposing the criminal designs of imperialist reaction, it is constantly concerned to insure that the country's defensive might is maintained at a level to guarantee us against any eventuality.

"We," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said, "are improving our defense with the single aim of reliably defending the gains of Great October and of firmly protecting the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and our friends and allies."

The Soviet Armed Forces have at their disposal everything necessary to carry out their great historical mission. They are furnished with modern combat equipment and weapons, personnel who are remarkable, well trained and boundlessly devoted to the Soviet homeland, and the party and communism serve in them. The armed forces' building, development and improvement are skilfully led by our party, its Leninist Central Committee, the Politburo and Marshal of the Soviet Union L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, personally.

Soviet servicemen grasp well the essence of the events occurring in the world arena. They understand clearly the threat to the peace and security of our country and to the peace and security of all the peoples of the world harbored by the policy, pursued by the imperialist reaction, of opposing detente, the policy of the arms race, and the policy of contaminating the international atmosphere with poisonous clouds of fear, suspicion and hostility. And from this they draw the only conclusion--that they must carry out their military duty to the homeland more actively, more persistently and more zealously. The broad scope of socialist competition and the persistent struggle to improve the quality of combat skill, to further strengthen discipline and to improve vigilance and combat readiness constitute the atmosphere nowadays in subunits, on ships and in units and throughout our armed forces.

It is the duty of commanders, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations to support and develop wholeheartedly this upsurge of practical and political activity among servicemen and to skilfully direct their increasing efforts toward resolving the specific tasks facing army and naval forces. We are now at the height of the summer combat training period. It is important for every day of it and every hour of it to be used fruitfully, for the personnel's field, air and sea skill to steadily increase for the expertise of commanders and staffs to mature and improve, and for combat coordination and cohesion among subunits, ships and units to increase. It is essential to take pains daily to insure the maintenance of military discipline and order as per regulations at a high standard at all organizational levels, to insure the vigilant performance of interior and guard duties, combat roster duties and the naval watch [khodovaya vakhta] and to insure the constant combat readiness of all personnel. Also, the fostering of lofty spiritual qualities in servicemen, their ideological tempering and the improvement of their political consciousness must obviously be an object of particular concern. The tasks, modes and methods of this activity are clearly set out in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work."

Army and naval servicemen unanimously approve and support our Leninist party's policy and its tireless struggle for peace, international cooperation, the deepening of detente and disarmament. They are gladdened by successes in this difficult struggle, but until general and complete disarmament is achieved and as long as the enemies of peace attack detente and continue to arm themselves, Soviet servicemen, with the servicemen of fraternal socialist countries, will reliably bear arms, insuring favorable international conditions for the peaceful building of socialism and communism in countries.

OBSERVERS INVITED TO VIEW UPCOMING BALTIC EXERCISE

LD142126 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2101 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--As was announced earlier, exercises in the Baltic Military Okrug are to be held under the code name "Neman" in the area of Panevezys, Taurage and Alytus between 23 and 27 July. The total number of troops participating in the exercises will be around 25,000.

According to the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Soviet side on 2 July sent the appropriate notification to the participant states in the Helsinki conference.

Invitations to send observers to the exercises have been sent to the Kingdom of Belgium, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the German Democratic Republic, the Kingdom of Denmark, Ireland, Canada, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Kingdom of Norway, the Polish People's Republic, the United States of America, the Republic of Finland, the Republic of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Kingdom of Sweden, it was officially announced here.

MILITARY TRIBUNAL CONDEMNS WARTIME 'TRAITORS'

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[Correspondent Lt Col V. Perfenov report "From the Courtroom": The Reckoning']

[Excerpts] For 14 days a Red-Banner Kiev Military District military tribunal sat in open session in Mirgorod to examine the case against the traitors V.G. Gavrish, A. Ya. Derevyanko, P.I. Ksenz, I.I. Mamchich, F.K. Pelikh and N.A. Petrenko, accused of shooting Soviet citizens during the Hitlerite occupation of Mirgorod. The court, comprising presiding judge Maj Gen L.G. Trunin of the legal branch and people's assessors Maj V.T. Didukh and Maj B.M. Zarodyuk, found the accused guilty as charged, and sentenced Gavrish to 15 years' imprisonment and the others to the maximum penalty of death by shooting.

The military tribunal's just verdict was greeted with profound satisfaction by those present.